THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIV., No. 657. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of ANDREW BRAND *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and those persons having claims against it, must present the same for settlement accompanied with proper vouchers on or before the 31st March, 1863.
JAMES BRAND.
ROBERT R. WESTALL.
28ma 27 Shanghai, 13th January, 1863.

In the Estate of GENERAL WARD, *deceased.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed to act as Administrator in the Estate of the late General Ward, requests that all parties indebted to, or having claims against the same, will communicate with him without delay.
ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 22nd November, 1862.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"
is prepared to tow in Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or at Messrs. THOMAS HUNT & CO.'s will be promptly attended to.
A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited
CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.
2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)
DEPOSIT 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than three Months.
Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MARTIN is authorized to sign our firm *per procuration* from this date
EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 49 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. PETER MACLEAN is this day admitted a Partner in our firm, which will in future be carried on under the style of MAITLAND MACLEAN & Co.
J. MAITLAND & Co.
tf 43 Shanghai, 2nd February, 1863.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. BERNHARD HARKORT in our Firm ceased on 31st January last.
HARKORT & Co.
3muy 44 Shanghai, 2nd February, 1863.

NOTICE
THE business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future under the Firm and Style of BYRNE & Co.
EDWARD BYRNE.
22 tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE
THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future by Messrs. DALLAS, PEARSON & Co.
BARNES DALLAS.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

WE have this day established ourselves as *Commission Agents & Auctioneers* under the style of DALLAS, PEARSON & Co.
WALTER PEARSON.
CHARLES B. DALLAS.
Yuh-Tae Hong,
tf 2 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. ROBERT EFFORD LOVE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
A. R. TILBY & Co.
4ap 3 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. HINTON DANIELL STEWART is this day admitted a partner in our Firm, which now consists of WILLIAM WALKINSHAW, PHINEAS RYRIE, WILLIAM JAMES BRYANS, EDWARD CAREY SMITH, and HINTON DANIELL STEWART.
TURNER & Co.
tf 11 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. W. H. CARTER is this day admitted a Partner in my business, which will, from this date be carried on under the Firm and Style of CARTER & Co.
J. F. CARTER.
4ap 5 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
I have established myself as *Broker and General Commission Agent* at this port under the style of ANGEL & Co.
C. H. ANGEL.
Office next door to Messrs HOWARD & Co., *Barrier Road.*
tf Shanghai, November 29th, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of COWIE & Co.
GEO. J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite DR. BELL's Residence, in Fuchau Road.
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANGEL in our Firm has ceased.
WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.
CHINKIANG, 22nd *November*, 1862.
THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Commission Agent* at the above Port.
tf W. KENNETH.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. JOSEPH ISAAC REUBEN in our Firm ceased on the 5th day of August last.
MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th Nov., 1862.

NOTICE.
MR. EZRA MOSES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 5th of August last.
MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS FIGGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August inst.
OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port, Fuchau Road, next door to Messrs. WATSON & Co.'s Hong.
HUGH INNES.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.
THE Business of the Undersigned at this Port, as *General Commission Agent*, will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. S. HUDSON & Co.
J. S. HUDSON.
13ma Ningpo, 13th December, 1862.

NOTICE.
MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.
J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY GUY PEMBERTON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
21ma 50 Foochow, February 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN ODELL has been this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
FUSSELL & Co.
9ma 45 Foochow, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES WHITLOW has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm in China.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
2my 39 Hongkong, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
I have established myself at this Port, as a *Commission Merchant.*
J. W. LEW'S.
tf 42 Hongkong, 9th January, 1863.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STAFFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 3rd, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS.
N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February 28th 1862.

NOTICE.
THE business heretofore carried on by the Undersigned ceased on the 31st of January.
FREDERICK T. SCHELLHASS.
3my 46 Hankow, 1st February, 1863.

NOTICE.
I have this day established a *General Shipping and Commission Business* at this port under the Style or Firm of HAGEMEYER & Co.
C. HAGEMEYER.
20 11ap Hankow, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW HUDSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
GIBSON WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.
R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.
MR. ROBERT LITTLE is this day authorized to sign my name by procuration.
ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
18 tf Kiukiang, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*
ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.
R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.
FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES DAVIS ceases in our firm from this date.
HOLMES DAVIS & Co.
tf 14 Chefoo, 31st December, 1862.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM THOMAS TYERS is authorized to sign our Firm.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 51 China, 21st February, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILD has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st July last.
GILMAN & Co.
28fe China, 24th November, 1862.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. HITCHCOCK in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.
MR. ERNST BEHRE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm in China from this date.
BOURJAU HUBENER & Co.
28fe 7 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS MURDOCH DRYSDALE and MR. ALEXANDER DOWINE are authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
FLETCHER & Co.
4ap 8 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WM. S. SLOAN in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.
Mr. FRANK B. FORBES and Mr. RICHARD S. DANA, are admitted Partners from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Hankow, and Mr. HUGH F. RAMSAY is authorized to sign for us per procuration.
Mr. EDMUND H. LAVERS is authorized to sign our Firm in China.
GILMAN & Co.
28fe 10 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. THEODOR PROUST has this day been authorized to sign our Firm.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
20ma China, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE.
MR. SAMUEL MALTBY is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
MALTBY & Co.
17 11ap Nagasaki, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
E. C.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY,
LONDON.
E. C.

DAVIS, HUTCHINS & Co.
AUCTIONEERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MASONIC BUILDING,
Canton Road late North Gate Street,
德 TAK-LOONG 隆
Regular Sales days of General Merchandise, &c., &c., *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, when not Mail days.
tf 52 Shanghai, 21st February, 1863.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhlin, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

LATE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.
ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS £1,374,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN LONDON.
Chairman.—JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son and Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—CHARLES MORRISON, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon and Co.)
ANSELMO DE ARROYAVE, Esq., (Messrs. A. de Arroyave and Co.)
EDWARD COHEN Esq., (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort and Cohen.)
JAS. DU BUISSON, Esq., (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson and Co.)
PASCOE DU PRE GRENFELL, Esq., (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell and Sons.)
ADOLPHUS KLOCKMANN, Esq., (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
JOHN MOLLETT, Esq., Austin Friars Passage
JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN, Esq., (Messrs. George Peabody and Co.,)
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., (Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China)
JOHN HENRY WILLIAM SCHRÖDER, Esq., (Messrs. J. H. Schröder and Co.)
GEORGE YOUNG, Esq., (Messrs. Begbie, Young and Begbies)
EX DIRECTORS.
ALEXANDER HENRY CAMPBELL, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co.)
PHILIP CHAS. CAVAN, Esq., (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock and Co.)
PETER P. RALLI, Esq., (Messrs. Ralli Brothers)
ROBERT SMITH, Esq., (Messrs. Robert Smith and Co.)
FREDERIC SOMES, Esq., (Messrs. Somes, Mullens and Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—GEORGE H WHYTING.
Secretary.—F. W. LANCE.
Foreign Superintendent.—G. H. BURNETT,
General Manager.—DAVID SMITH.

LONDON OFFICES,
58, Threadneedle Street; and 4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.
Insurances for Seven Years charged for six only.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality. As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.
The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.
GILMAN & Co.
28fe 37 Shanghai, 17th January, 1863.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Office will grant Policies at Shanghai and its various Agencies, on and after 1st January next, covering Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
Policies are payable 60 days after notice and proof of Loss, and an extra return Premium of 10 per Cent is made on all Risks by Vessels towed by Steam out to sea.
Agencies have been established at the following places:
China—Shanghai,—Sassoon and Board of Directors.
Hongkong and Foochow,—Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Amoy,—Messrs. Tait & Co.
Swatow,—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Japan—Nagasaki,—Messrs W. J. Alt & Co.
Singapore—Messrs. Hamilton, Gray & Co.
Manila—Messrs. Aguirre & Co.
London—Messrs. Ashton & Co.
Arrangements are in progress for further appointments at the Ports in China, Japan and India.
L. JOSEPHS.
Secretary pro tem.
28fe Shanghai, 24th December, 1862.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Office is prepared to issue Policies by Steamer and Overland route, covering Silk to Southampton and Marseilles... at 1 per ct. Treasure to do. do. and India,................................... at 1 per ct
L. JOSEPHS,
Secretary pro tem.
28f 38 Shanghai, 27th January, 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned are appointed Agents at Hankow for the above Office, and are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms upon Steamers.
CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 30th September, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary conditions.
Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia
ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*
For further particulars, apply to
DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.
Participating Class.—THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.
For Prospectus and Terms, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE ON ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.
T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	" $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	" $1,056,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.
Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.
In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Scrip Dividend issued at New York.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.
Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Ganges* Capt. J. WILKINSON will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Monday, the 9th prox., at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the 8th* and *9th* as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mail for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until noon of *Monday, the 2nd prox.*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 6th prox*, and PARCELS at this Office until *noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 28th February, 1863.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Back Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policy by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned at Yokohama Japan, will be carried on for the future under the style of

W. KEMPTNER & Co.
Shanghai, February 24th, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, Mr R B. SCOTLAND is authorized to sing our firm per procuration.
25ap 54 Shanghai, February 24th, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that Co-partnership between WM BOYNTON and CHAS. A. LANE is this day mutually dissolved, and all debts due and all claims against the Firm to be settled by WM. BOYNTON.

W. BOYNTON.
CHAS. A. LANE.
o 55 Shanghai, February 27th, 1863

Wm. DATO & CO.,

HAVE just received and offer for Sale at moderate prices, English and French FELT HATS.

Gentlemen's Superior Straw Hats, Table Damask Napkins, Diaper, Towelling, Sheeting, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Shirts and Collars, choice assortments of—

PERFUMERY & STATIONERY.

Dinner and Toilet Sets, Glass Ware, Electro-plated Ware, French Coffee Machines, Cash and Deed Boxes, Iron Safes, Copper Tea Kettles, Sauce and Stew Pans, Socks, Screws and Bell Fittings, also

EMBROIDERIES,

finished and commenced with sufficient material for finishing.

TOYS & ATRAPPEN,

in great variety, A new style of

STOVES,

And various other useful and fancy Articles.
14ma 56 Shanghai, Feb. 25th, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SHARRY'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England.....Jan	10	Hankow.....Feb.	14
Hongkong.....Feb.	23	Nagasaki.....Feb.	8
Tientsin.....Jan.	19	Kanagawa.....Feb.	7

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong ..	Nov. 15	Received *vid* Marseilles	
Shanghai ..	..	7	Dec. 27.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 27th Feb., 1863.		*Ending 27th Feb. 1863*	
February			
21, ..*Max*	58 *Min.* 40	..*Max* 60 *Min.*	42
22, .. „	49 „ 44	.. „ 56 „	36
23, .. „	49 „ 39	.. „ 41 „	27
24, .. „	53 „ 40	.. „ 54 „	28
25, .. „	57 „ 43	.. „ 57 „	30
26, .. „	49 „ 35	.. „ 45 „	32
27, .. „	48 „ 38	.. „ 54 „	42

OPIUM.

February.	*Malwa*		*Patna*	
	New Tls.	Old Tls.	New Tls.	Old Tls.
21,	none		none	
23,	520		550	
24,	none		none	
25,	554		530	
26,	none		none	
27,	550		530	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Feb. 26, *Orion*, (Ham. bq.), Thur from Hongkong; 26, *Alliance*, (Br. bq.), Jandron from Sydney; 26, *Wagoola*, (Br. sh.), Porrett, from Swatow; 26, *Minerva*, (Am. sh) Buckminster, from Foochow; 26, *Ayrshire Lass*, (Br. str.), MacMillan, from Ningpo; 26, *Ganges*, (Br. str.), Wilkinson, from Hongkong; 26, *Keo ka*, (Am. bq.), Sutton; 26, *Toldenskiöld*, and *Wavelet*.

DEPARTED.—Feb. 27, *Munster*, (Han. —), Arnids, for Foochow; 27, *Sophie*, (Ham. bg.), Martens, for Amoy; *Eleanor*, (Br. bq.), Dauchars for Newchwang; 27, *Haversham*, (Br. bq.), Pearce for Hongkong; 27, *Curlew*, (Am. bg.), Chapman, for hefoo; 27, *Behring*, (Am. bq.) Morse, for Newyork; 27, *G. C. Love*, (Br. bq.) Fox, for Newchwang; 27, *Fei-ma*, (Br. str.), Buckland, for Ningpo; 27, *Lee Min*, (Br. str.), Grange, for Kanagawa

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *Cadiz*, for Hongkong General Staveley and his Aide-de-Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Farr and Children, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and Children, Miss. Birley, Mr. Coutts, T. Pim, E. C. Smith, Mrs. Wade and Child, and S. Ronald.

NOTIFICATION.

CONSULATE OF RUSSIA,
SHANGHAI, *24th Feb.* 1863.

THE undersigned is directed by H. E. Colonel de Balluseck, Minister Resident of Russia at Peking, to give notice that the following regulations apply to Russian commerce upon the Yangtsze Kiang.

GEO. BASIL DIXWELL,
Vice-Consul of Russia.

REVISED REGULATIONS OF TRADE ON THE YANGTZE KIANG.

ART. I. Russian vessels are authorised to trade on the Yangtze Kiang at three ports *only*; *viz*: Chinkiang, Kiukiang, and Hankow. Shipment or discharge of cargo at any other point on the River is prohibited, and violation of the prohibition renders ship and cargo liable to confiscation.

Native Produce, when exported from any of these three Ports, or Foreign Imports not covered by Exemption Certificates, or Native Produce that has not paid Coast Trade Duty, shall, when imported into any of these three Ports, pay duty as at the Treaty Ports.

ART. II. Russian Merchant vessels trading on the River are to be divided into two classes, namely,

1st Class: *Sea-going Vessels*, that is Merchant-men trading for the voyage up the River above Chinkiang, Lorchas, and Sailing Vessels generally.

2nd Class: *Steamers* running regularly between Shanghai and the River Ports.

These two classes of vessels will be dealt with according to Treaty, or the Rules affecting the River Ports to which they may be trading.

All vessels, to whichever of the two classes they may belong, if about to proceed up the River, must first report to the Customs the arms or other munitions of war they may have on board, and the numbers and quantities of these will be entered by the Customs on the vessel's River Pass. Permission to trade on the River will be withdrawn from any vessel detected carrying arms or munitions of war in excess of those reported to the Customs, and any vessel detected trading in arms or munitions of war will be liable to confiscation.

Any vessel falling in with a Revenue Cruiser of the Chinese Government will, if examination of them be required, produce her papers for inspection.

ART. III. *Sea-going Vessels.* Russian Merchantmen, Lorchas, and Sailing Vessels generally, if trading at Chinkiang, will pay their duties and Tonnage Dues at Chinkiang.

If a vessel of this class is proceeding further than Chinkiang, that is, either to Kiukiang or to Hankow, her Master must deposit her papers with the Cousul at Chinkiang, and must hand in her manifest to be examined by the Chinkiang Customs; the Superintendent of which, on receipt of an official application from the Consul, will issue a certificate, to be called the Chinkiang Pass, to the vessel. The Chinkiang pass will have entered upon it the number and quantities of arms, muskets, guns, swords, powder, &c., on board the vessel; also the number of her crew, her tonnage, and the flag she sails under. The Customs will be at liberty to seal her hatches, and to put a Custom's employé on board her. On her arrival at Kiukiang, whether going up or coming down, her master must present her Pass to the Customs for inspection.

The duties on cargo landed or shipped at Kiukiang, or Hankow, must all be paid in the manner prescribed by the Regulations of whichever of the two Ports she may be trading to, and on her return to Chinkiang she must surrender her Chinkiang Pass to the Customs at Chinkiang, and the Customs having ascertained that her duties and dues have been all paid, and that every other condition is satisfied, the Grand Chop will be issued to the vessel, to enable her to obtain her papers and proceed to sea.

The Customs will be at liberty to put an employé on board the vessel to accompany her as far as Lang-shan.

Any Russian vessel of this class, found above Chinkiang without a Chinkiang Pass will be confiscated. Any junk without Chinese papers will similarly be confiscated.

ART. IV. *River Steamers.* Any Russian Steamer trading regularly on the River will deposit her papers at the Russian Consulate at Shanghae, and the Customs, on application of the Russian Consul, will issue a special River Pass (or Steamer Pass), that shall be valid for the term of six months. Steamers trading on the River under this Pass will be enabled to load and discharge, and will pay duties according to the Rule affecting *River Steamers.*

On arriving off Chinkiang or Kiukiang, the steamer, whether proceeding up the River or down, will exhibit her pass to the Customs.

The tonnage dues leviable on any Steamers holding a River Pass shall be paid alternately at Chinkiang, Kiukiang and Hankow.

The Customs are at liberty to put a tide-waiter on board a steamer at any of these ports to accompany her up or down stream, as the case may be.

Infringement of River Port Regulations will be punished by the infliction of the penalties in force at the ports open by Treaty: for a second offence the Steamer's River Pass will also be cancelled, and she will be refused permission to trade thenceforward above Chinkiang.

Any steamer not provided with a River Pass, if her master propose proceeding above Chinkiang, will come under the rule affecting *Sea-going Vessels*, laid down in Art. III., and will be trented accordingly.

ART. V. *River Steamers' Cargoes:*

1st. Where Native Produce is shipped at a River Port on board a Steamer provided with a River Pass, the Shipper must pay both Export and Coast Trade Duty before he ships it. If it be for export to a foreign port, this should be stated when the produce arrives at Shanghai, and if it be exported from Shanghai within the three months allowed, the shipper will obtain from the Shanghai Customs a certificate of its re-exportation; on production of which at the River port of shipment, whether Chinkiang, Kiukiang or Hankow, the Customs of that port will issue a Drawback for the amount of Coast Trade Duty paid.

2nd. Where Import cargo is transhipped on board a River Steamer at Shanghai, it must first be cleared of all Duties. The transhipment will not be authorised until the Customs are satisfied that the Import Duties have been paid.

ART. VI. *Native Craft owned or chartered by Russian Merchants*, will pay duty on their cargo at the rates leviable on such cargo under the Treaty Tariff. All such Craft will further have to be secured by Bond in the manner laid down in the Provisional Rules published on the 5th December 1861, and on entry into any port, will pay Port Dues according to Chinese Tariff. If the cargoes of native craft so employed do not agree with their cargo Certificate, the amount specified in their Bonds will be forfeited to the Chinese Government. This provision is only valid until tranquillity is restored along the River.

ART. VII. Russian vessels of all classes, as well as junks, owned or chartered by Russian Merchants, must apply to the Customs at the Port of departure for a Cargo Certificate (Tung-tan), which, on the vessel or junk's arrival at the Port of destination, must be handed in to the Customs before possession to discharge can be given.

The above Regulations are provisional and open to revision if necessary.

Remark. By Art. X. of the Regulations for the overland trade, Russian Merchants carrying Chinese produce through Tientsin to Russia, pay at Tientsin the Coast-trade duty (half duty) for such produce. Should, therefore, a Russian merchant have already paid on such produce the full and half duty at the port of shipment, he will, if exporting it to Tientsin, receive from the Customs at the port of payment a drawback *(tsun-piao)* for recovery of the half duty.

NOTIFICATION.

A Meeting of the Renters of Land in the British Concession at Kiukiang will be held, in this Consulate, on the 31st of March, 1863.

P. J. HUGHES,
H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul in charge.
British Consulate,
Kiukiang, 24th February, 1863.

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

THE London Mail of 20th January, due in Hongkong on the 12th March, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 20th March, per *Pekin*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe will leave on Monday, the 9th proximo.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY 28, FEBRUARY, 1863.

WHEN mentioning in our daily issue of this morning that we had received information of the projected despatch of a detachment of the 67th Regt. and two gun-boats to relieve the Franco-Chinese force, which with Captain Dew, is generally believed to be in a dilemma before Shao-shing, we said that our intelligence was not authentic. We are glad to learn that we were misinformed, and that the naval and military authorities have not as yet considered it necessary to send a force so far beyond the boundary. We hope that the generally prevailing rumour as to the difficulty of the position in which Capt. Dew is placed may turn out equally incorrect.

RUSSIA, through her Minister-plenipotentiary at Peking, has given in her adhesion to the "Revised Regulations of Trade on the Yangtsze"—the notification to that effect being published in our columns this day. The several clauses of these regulations are precisely the same as those acceded to by the English and American ministers, with the following *addendum*, relating to the overland trade of Russia:—

Remark. By Art. X. of the Regulations for the overland trade, Russian Merchants carrying Chinese produce through Tientsin to Russia, pay at Tientsin the Coast-trade duty (half duty) for such produce. Should therefore a Russian merchant have already paid on such produce the full and half duty at the port of shipment, he will, if exporting it to Tientsin, receive from the Customs at the port of payment a drawback *(tsun-piao)* for the recovery of the half duty.

France has not yet declared through her Envoy-extraordinary at the Imperial Court, whether she will accede to the "Revised Regulations," but we should imagine that the French minister will follow the course pursued by his *confrères*. Be that as it may, already the majority of the great treaty powers have consented to these restrictive regulations upon foreign trade; and they may now be considered as likely to remain part of the commercial law of the land for sometime to come. As far as they apply to the suppression of smuggling and the conveyance of articles contraband of war, the Chinese Government are entitled to every assistance from foreign traders to meet the end in view, by a rigid adherence to the clauses under that head. On the other hand, the Customs officials are bound not to harrass the legitimate trader by vexations delays, or use any undue stretch of authority that may lead to a breach of the peace. Already a case has occurred where the life of a Customs officer is endangered; while the two men who attacked him in the exercise of his duty, are now in Shanghai awaiting their trial. We are not as yet in possession of the details, but we learn that it is a case involving the practicability of carrying out these revised regulations without serious complications ensuing. It is one thing to make laws, but it is another to carry them out. To enforce these regulations upon the native and foreign craft plying upon the river would employ the whole of Admiral Osborn's fleet when it arrives; without any corresponding advantage to be secured, or revenue to the government accruing. With such an extent of riverine territory to guard, and the ramifications of lakes and confluents communicating with the Yangtsze, it is a matter of impossibility to check illicit trading on the river, unless the preventive force be so great that its maintenance would exceed the amount of revenue collected, and the confiscations of ships and cargoes made.

While thus there is great probability of the restrictive and penal clauses of these "Revised Regulations" leading to further complications in opening up the commerce of the provinces through which this great river forms a highway, there are benefits resulting from them to British traders which were not experienced under the "Provisional Regulations" they have superseded. We allude to the removal of consular restrictions upon English vessels—at Chinkiang especially. Hitherto it was necessary for shipmasters to report themselves to the British Consul at this part of the river—a dangerous piece of navigation—which the captains of vessels sailing under other foreign flags were exempt from doing, simply because they had no consuls at the place. The consequence of this was, that legitimate traders under the British flag had fewer privileges than traders under the American flag. Now that the ministers of these treaty powers have agreed to the "Revised Regulations," the traders of each country are placed upon an equal footing, as they are all subject to the same restrictions, and come under the surveillance of the Chinese Foreign Customs.

The only point which we do not see provided for, is in the case of traders under flags who have no treaty with China; or the lesser powers who have not yet ratified their treaties, and whose ministers may object to the "Revised Regulations." Vessels sailing under the flags of those countries would be exempt from the restrictive clauses, and thus secure an immunity from delays or annoyances resulting from their operation. This would give a privilege to such flags that should not belong to them, and cause many shipowners to transfer their papers from their own consulate to that of another power, as has been done by British owned vessels sailing under the American flag. Sir Frederick Bruce should use all his diplomatic influence with the Chinese Government to meet this contingency; so as to equalize the rights of his countrymen with the citizens and subjects of other nations.

THE treaty to which Colonel Phayre has obtained the assent of the King of Burmah has not yet been published; but, if what has oozed out regarding its provisions be correct, we fear it is not likely to promote much one of its principal objects—the opening up of communication and trade between British Burmah and the Western provinces of China. The only step gained appears to be the recognition of a Commercial Agent of the British Government at the Court of Mandelay; while, to obtain this concession, we have sacrificed our frontier dues and yet allowed the King to retain his. If this be the case, it is not surprising that the strong objection His Majesty has hitherto manifested to the conclusion of a treaty should have been overcome. Nor it is surprising that Lord Elgin, while complimenting Colonel Phayre, in the Viceregal Council, on his success in obtaining a treaty of any kind from a monarch who had hitherto shewn himself so averse to one, added: "The present engagement is hardly sufficiently comprehensive to be called a commercial treaty; though it is, without doubt, a step towards the development of trade by opening up an intercourse, not only between British Burmah and Burmah Proper, but by opening up a similar communication between British Burmah, Burmah Proper, and the states on the south-west frontier of China." So slight is our acquaintance with the interior of Burmah; few, if any, Europeans having ever explored more of the country than the districts through which lies the route to the capital, that comparatively nothing is known regarding the means of communication which may exist between it and China. It is known, however, that Chinese traders do carry on a constant traffic across the frontier; and if the restrictions imposed by the King on trade across the frontiers of British Burmah be removed, Mandelay may become a mart for the exchange of the produce of Western China against the manufactures of Europe. These men are believed to follow the course of the Irrawady as far as Bannok, and thence cross the frontier into the province of Yunan, and Colonel Phayre affirms that they have shewn much interest in the prosecution of the present negociations for opening up more free communications. As the treaty stands, it appears to involve the concession of a large amount of revenue, simply to obtain the right to be represented; and it remains to be seen whether Colonel Phayre will be able to obtain the modifications he has been sent back to insist on. One of the most important of these should, and doubtless will, be the surrender by the king of his frontier dues; but it is doubtful whether he will concede it. If he do not, we are where we were before. Of late, we have had no treaty with Burmah. One existed formerly, but it was upset in consequence of disputes between the two governments, and never subsequently renewed. The East India Company first obtained a site for a factory on Burmese ground in 1757; and since then it has been the old tale—as in India, of hostility shewn by the natives and intractability by foreigners, resulting (in 1826) in the annexation of a large portion of Burmese territory. During Lord Dalhousie's administration of India, still further annexations were made, to punish the Burmese for sundry acts of hostility. Still the King is friendly disposed towards foreigners; but, even if Colonel Phayre succeed in concluding a treaty containing provisions favourable to the extension of British commerce, and protection of British traders, it is doubtful whether the King will be able to give it effect. Although, nominally, he is absolute, his actual executive strength is little. Like all Asiatic potentates, he is surrounded by a network of intrigue, which renders it difficult, if not impossible for him, to arrive at a correct idea of the state of affairs in his dominions. The dynasty is effete; and even the people appear to be on the decline. The population is slowly diminishing—not from effeminacy on the part of the people, for they are stalwart and strong; but from the singular fact that the majority of the children die before they attain the age of maturity. The results most likely to ensue on this treaty, are collisions between the natives and foreign traders, and complications, consequent thereon, between the two governments. The friendliness of the reigning king may avert any serious results from such complications for the present. But his brother, the heir to the throne, is strongly inimical to foreigners, and under his rule quarrels are only too likely to arise. It is not hazarding an improbable conjecture to say that, in a few years more, the effete race of Ava-pra may be expelled from a throne which they themselves hold only by right of conquest, and the entire country annexed to British India. Travellers who have visited even the capital of Burmah are few; but they agree in characterizing the country as one the most beautiful and fertile in the world. Under the present oppressive and exclusive rule, development of its riches, either mineral or agricultural, is impossible; but under that of England, it would become one of the finest countries in the world. We fear it will not be till that result is brought about, that free communication will be opened through the country; or any traffic of importance established with the south-western provinces of China across its frontier.

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LAYS OF SHANGHAI.

THE LAMENT OF THE MODEL SETTLEMENT.

"*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*"—[VIRGIL.]

I remember, I remember, the days so long gone by;
How swiftly and how merrily the happy hours did fly.
When on my peaceful bosom were but thinly scattered Hongs,
And now and then the ear was charmed by distant Chinese gongs.

I remember, I remember, those evenings "all serene,"
When the strolls upon the little Bund were few and far between.
The "loving cup" at night went round, and in their quiet way,
The Merchants used to talk about the earnings of the day.

The Bill Broker was yet unknown, no rates were then imposed,
The Mail arrived but once a month, and all the Ports were closed.
The little band their "pidgin" did, nor e'er had cause to fear,
That rents would reach their present height, or victuals be so dear.

No squabbles marred the peaceful scenes which every day renewed:
For honour was their watchword, and love their daily food.
And if friends differed (as they will) how courteous the retort!
No lawyer came to threaten through the British Consul's Court.

The "Bubbling Well" possessed no charms, for they did not care to ride,
Along the path so narrow, and across the creeks so wide,
Their quiet homes were all they sought, when each day's work was done,
And honestly and manfully their course they strove to run.

Ah! me, what changes have come o'er the spirit of my dream,
I'm called a "Model Settlement," but I am not what I seem,
My Virgin purity alas! is but an empty name,
For traitors took my innocence, and slander robbed my fame.

My bosom once as free as air, is now with bricks o'erspread,
And Chinese houses crown the spots where once the cattle fed,
My very breath is tainted, and injurious to the health,
Because men have blindly worshipped the demon-god of wealth.

I once was drained, and gutters wide thro' all my arteries ran,
But those who should support me, do me all the harm they can,
They dam up all my outlets, and if I mildly curse,
They call in the "Inspector" who makes the matter worse.

A "Council" was appointed my int'rests to watch o'er,
But I've a very strong suspicion that they vote me quite a bore,
They raise a loan at interest, and say it's all for me,
And yet I'm dirtier far, by half, than I ever used to be.

Ah! well may those who love me, my bitter fate bewail,
And they who knew me in my youth give forth a hollow groan,
Diseases which are *physical* may perhaps ere long be cured,
But who shall heal the *moral* ills which soon must be endured.

From Europe and America, I'm over-run by fleets,
Whose chief delight is "rouge et noir" and "handicaps for rats."
The "noble art of self defence" now strives to make its way,
And Prize fights, doubtless, soon will be the order of the day.

Murders are rife, and every man his neighbour tries to fleece,
And daily is the old cry heard of "where are the police."
My streets at night resemble a huge chaotic mass,
Oh! tell me ye Directors, oh! tell me where 's the Gas.

"O *Dii immortales* to whom the mortals pray,"
An injured, wretched, Settlement take thou in charge this day,
Sift thou the wheat from out the tares which blight and choke the field,
Which nature tells me rightly pruned, should nought but profit yield.

Snatch from the feeble hand of Power the sword it cannot hold,
Be thou to ages yet to come the source of good untold,
"Commerce is king" be that the cry, which makes the welkin ring,
Thus evermore shall Britain's sons my constant praises sing.

CE N'EST PAS MOI.

REVIEW.

The Half-Yearly and Concluding Reports on the Chinese Hospital at Tientsin; Established and Supported by the British Army of Occupation. J. Lamprey, M.B. *Surgeon 67th Regiment.*

It has been remarked that when the British Military and Naval Forces are located in foreign countries, they leave in some manner lasting impressions of their occupation behind. Sometimes these are of a ludicrous character, as that mentioned sometime ago in this journal, of a model of Admiral Hope's tender, the *Coromandel*, being seen amongst the Chinese at Tientsin, very complete in every respect but the name, for which they substituted BASS&COPALEALE—that being the almost universal brand upon the *empty bottles, drained by* the thirsty invaders. This is an amusing illustration of the manner in which the "Sons of Han" pick up the idiosyncracies of the British sailor. We have in this review to notice a land-mark of the British soldier in China of a grave character, and at the same city of Tientsin: we allude to the Chinese Hospital established by the Army of Occupation, during the greater part of the time they were quartered there.

The formation of this institution was proposed by some of the medical officers to Brigadier-General Staveley, C.B., who appointed a committee, for the purpose of reporting upon the practicability of *establishing an Hospital and Dispensary* for the benefit of the sick paupers at Tientsin. This was recommended by the committee, and the hospital was established in January 1861, under the superintendence of Surgeon Lamprey of the 67th, who had kindly volunteered his services. A subscription list was circulated, which was liberally responded to, and the institution was in operation for seventeen months. On reference to the three reports which we have published in connection with it, we find that the sum of $1,445.25 has been expended during that period.

The want felt by the Chinese population *since the departure of the British* troops from Tientsin has induced the foreign community at that port to endeavour to establish a similar institution; the progress of which we hope to learn meets with the same success as when Dr. Lamprey was among them. The following extracts from the last Report will be interesting to the general reader, as well as the medical practitioner; and serve to illustrate, what we have advanced, that the British Army of Occupation at Tientsin have left lasting remembrances of their benevolence amongst the poor inhabitants of that city:—

During the period of the last 6 months, many operations for the treatment of Eye diseases have been performed, of these there were 18 cases of Cataract with restoration of satisfactory vision.

It is greatly to be feared, that one of the chief causes of failure in some Cataract cases was the difficulty in making the patient observe repose, and keeping the Eye from exposure to the light for the proper period after the operation, patients who have been operated on only a day or two previous have frequently been met, with the dressing off their Eyes and walking about the wards of the Hospital, although strict orders were given to the contrary.

The Surgeon has much difficulty to contend with in operating on the very small eyes of the Chinese. It is seldom that an eye-ball approaches at all to the dimensions of the European's, and in Cataract cases it is found that the Lens bears an unusual proportion to the size of the Eye-ball, the narrowness of the aperture of the Chinese Eye is another obstacle which requires some manœuvring to obviate.

It is very disheartening to find patients, who have come to the Hospital utterly blind, and who have had the good fortune to get their sight restored to them by operation, express neither satisfaction nor gratification, but on the contrary are to all outward appearance of expression utterly indifferent to the restoration of their eye sight. In some instances of utter blindness, where the operation did not succeed in both eyes, they appeared very dissatisfied that they got sight in only one eye, for when asked whether they were able to see or not, instead of considering the question in reference to the eye with sight, they put up the finger to the eye which was known to be without sight, and say in a whining discontented tone "I am blind in this Eye," or "I cannot see."

Hydrophobia.—A man labouring under his fearful disease was admitted on the 20th of August. He was a strong muscular coolie, and was bitten by a mad dog—one of the small Pekin species—two months ago, and was attacked with symptoms of Hydrophobia the day previous to his admission. Two others who had been bitten by the same dog had already gone mad and died, one of them the 3rd day after receiving the bite. He walked into the Hospital with the assistance of one of his friends, who gave me the above information, and added that he was aware that he was now affected with Hydrophobia. The man himself was unable to speak. On attempting to do so, he put on a strange wild expression and became impatient. He was continually drawing his hand *up to his chin, and then breathing on it as if* blowing something away. This movement he repeated frequently, and pointed to a small scar on his right thumb which was long since healed and then placing his thumb between his teeth made signs as if he had been bitten. On *mentioning* the Chinese word for water, he got into a terrible state of excitement. His tongue was white and moist and his pulse was 120, full and strong. I had great difficulty in making him take a dose of Croton Oil, he was so suspicious of it. He appealed to his friend at every attempt to place it in his mouth. However, after much persuasion he got it on his tongue. The sight of water put him in a fearful state, and even a breath of wind agitated him; mentioning the name of "Ice" threw him into a convulsive state, and opening an umbrella had a similar effect. During the spasms, the muscles of the neck and face were apparently convulsed momentarily and his head thrown back at the time, much like a case of Tetanus. In the course of time he became restless and could with difficulty be restrained or persuaded to remain in his room. The action of the medicine produced an immediate effect for the better; he became tranquil and spoke most rationally doing any thing he was told to do. His friends had now some hope of his recovery: this interval was brief, however, and he gradually became excessively violent, bursting from the restraint of two men and endeavouring to rush out of the premises; using at last such violent efforts as to break a strong door that opposed him, he got out of the Hospital twice and ran wildly down a street for about 100 yards, when he fell exhausted. On one occasion he was stopped by a sentry and brought back to the Hospital without difficulty, the paroxysm having ceased; he was then more effectually secured by ropes after the Chinese method, aided by 3 or 4 men restraining him. In this state he presented a most pitiable sight, his countenance indicative of maniacal rage, and his head turning rapidly from side to side, endeavouring to bite the men who were restraining him, and spitting out repeatedly, calling out with a hoarse voice to be let go, and on seeing me, shouting out in rage "Wylo Wylo"—words which the Chinese have learned from the English and which mean "be off" showing that his intellect was still left to him. All efforts to give him medicine failed—he would have none, he spat out every thing. At length fearful spasms supervened; but a strong dose of Belladonna was administered and somewhat quieted him.

It appears that Dogs in this part of China are very liable to go mad, particularly during the hot weather, and cases of the disease in the human subject are not uncommon every year. They all terminate fatally, the symptoms of the disease occuring at various periods from a few days to three or four months, after the bite; the people believe that a person is safe if he has no symptoms of the disease for 100 days, and they imagine that bites on the lower half of the body are comparatively harmless, but that bites on the hands or face are particularly liable to be attended with bad results.

During the year, a case of Hydrophobia occurred in a European soldier at Takoo which proved fatal, and about this period, a soldier of the 67th was bitten in the calf of his leg by a mad dog, but as I excised the the wound completely, almost immediately after receiving the bite, no bad consequencies have resulted.

We now know that the almost universal habit of smoking opium is not confined to any one class or sex of the community; that it altogether depends on a Chinaman's means and opportunity whether he is an opium smoker or not. Of late the opportunity of indulging in his habit, at least in Tientsin, has been very great; the number of opium smoking shops for the lower orders and middle class of people that have recently been opened throughout the town, are innumerable, and are easily recognised by the sign of a sheet of brown paper, smoked on the centre, pasted over or on the side of the door or wall of the houses. They are wretched places inside; a kang with a straw mat spread on it constitutes all the furniture, on this the opium pipe and lamp are seen, with either men smoking or fast asleep on each side of it. Of course the rich have their indulgence in their own homes, where I have frequently had the opportunity of seeing them in the last stage of the bad results of the vice, being called to treat them when they were too palpably beyond all hope. The disease which terminates the life of the opium smoker is Dysentery, and when arrived at this stage the wretched objects these cases present are pitiable,—a frame emaciated to a degree, countenance sunken, anxious, and excitable; a rapid fluttering pulse, a red raw tongue, no appetite for food, no sleep unless induced by the opium pipe, and all the signs and indications of deeply ulcerated bowels, in short, of the opium smoker's Disentery. It is a rapid termination when it comes to this the last stage; it is too late to stop the opium now, or in short to do anything. In an earlier period I have succeeded in arresting the disease by giving quinine and Dovers powders internally, and stopping all smoking—this is difficult to effect, however it is the patients only chance and those who submit to it for 30 days or so, may be said to be safe. The medicine is taken morning and evening, gradually lessening the quantities with the progress of the case. The confirmed opium smoker is easily recognised by a sallow complexion, hollow cheeks and a sleepy expression of the eyes, which if only once seen can easily be recognised afterwards. There is generally an odour of opium smoke about his person, and on looking at his index finger and thumb of the right hand, the latter two nails are seen stained of a reddish brown colour, from handling the drug while smoking it. A description of the mode of smoking opium is to be found in several works on China, and a very good illustration of the apparatus is to be seen in Professor Johnson's Chemistry of common life. His account of the mode of using it *differs somewhat* from what we know to be the practice in the north of China, where it is a watery extract of opium which is used, and to the preparation of which there is much care and labour required. By the process, all the virtues of the Drug are preserved, while *the impurities are removed. It would be im*possible to smoke Opium, after the manner of the Chinese, as it is exported from India, without purifying it. A small box containing this extract is to be seen on a tray along with the pipe and lamp, and one or two slender *iron needles six or eight inches long*, the use of which is to take up the Opium preparation and hold it in the flame of the lamp to make it quite dry, in this state it looks like a piece of melted resin, and easily sticks to the small pin hole which constitutes the entrance to the bowl of the Opium pipe, the needle is now withdrawn and the smoker applying the mouth piece of the pipe to his lips and the Opium fixed on the bowl to the flame of the lamp, draws in three or four whiffs, just as if he were smoking tobacco. The Opium pipe being incapable of holding more than a small quantity at a time, has to be again and again replenished, till twenty or more *go to* an opium pipes full are smoked, and the requisite sensation is obtained. I have weighed the Opium extract as it was made ready in the flame of the lamp and found it did not exceed two grains. Hence the usual quantity consumed daily by a confirmed opium smoker would amount to about 60 grains, allowing fifteen pipes to be smoked at each *whey*, which is the term they apply to one smoke, and three *whey's* to be indulged in during the day. An Opium smoker informed me that his habit was to smoke one *whey* early in the morning, this did not interfere with his breakfast; another *whey* at noon which required an hour's repose after it, and another *whey* about 11 o'clock at night—it is a very expensive indulgence, as each pipe or *ho* costs 10 cash, so that a confirmed smoker would spend daily 450 cash, or nearly half a dollar on opium.

Its universal use among the Chinese must certainly be owing to some peculiarity of their mental and nervous constitution; indications of which have been noticed in the effects of medicinal agents having the property of acting on the brain and nervous system, for instance Chloroform. It has already been stated in previous reports that it was very difficult to produce the anæsthetic effect, without prolonged inhalation, and that in a case of a very young child this was also noticed to a marked degree; on the other hand Hyoscinamus and Belladonna produce their action much better on the Chinaman than on the European. The spirit samshoo the Chinaman drinks, is a powerful agent in producing intoxication *in the European; as those* who have commanded English troops in China are aware of, from painful experience of the amount of drunkenness amongst their men. But it does not appear to be so active on the Chinaman; who, though he imbibes considerable quantities, is very *seldom met with in a state of intoxica*tion. There must be some adaptation of the effects of Opium to the Chinaman which makes the practice of smoking it so universal among his race. Europeans have tried it and, unless in one or two instances, have not continued the practice so as to make it a habit. Having had the opportunity of meeting with some who did smoke it, I learned that four or five pipes had little or no effect on them—it was "nothing." A few more pipes stimulated them as wine would: but it was not till twenty pipes were smoked that any thing like very sensible effects were produced. Then their sensations were beyond all description, and had no comparison with those derived from wine, tobacco, or the enjoyment of anything capable of affording it. Coleridge and De Quincey have endeavoured to describe from personal experience derived from eating opium, what their sensations were like, and relate that the enjoyment was chiefly owing to a pleasurable dreamy condition of the mind, and an elevation of the thoughts, which wander in the contemplation of moral excellence. We would suppose that the same kind of sensations allured the Chinese opium smoker, did we not know that opium smoking is generally associated by him with the practice of the most depraved immorality: what he most probably endeavours to attain by the *habit* is a state of utter unconsciousness—a foretaste as it were, of the supreme happiness which believers in Buddha suppose to be the future state of the blessed, the state "Nirwana" or utter annihilation, in fact. Whatever be the nature of the enjoyment derived from smoking opium, the seduction it is sufficiently powerful to make one sacrifice property, wife and children, and brave want and wretchedness, rather than forego it.

A case of Tetanus occurred in the Chinese Hospital, in which I used opium smoking as a remedy in the treatment. The patient had hitherto not been an opium smoker, but after 10 or 12 days use of the drug, when I thought necessary to stop it, I found he had acquired such a powerful inclination for it, that "his desire for it had become like that of the eagle's greed for fresh." Such was the figurative expression used by the Care-taker of the institution, in describing the difficulty there was to discontinue it. The amount of misery and wretchedness entailed by this habit is fearful to contemplate, and were it not *that its high price puts it* beyond the labouring man's power to abandon himself to it, the effect on the Chinese nation would have been, ere this, calamitous in the extreme. I learn that thirty years ago it was unknown in North China, and that it was introduced from the South.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that notwithstanding the latter falling off in the attendance at the Hospital, the cases treated during the half year, have been such as to keep up the reputation of the institution for usefulness to the people *for whose benefit it* was established.

It is chiefly I believe to the opposition of the native doctors and venders of medicine, who are a large and influential class of the community, that the reduction of the numbers *attending*, is to be *attributed*. As a matter of course, they saw danger to their trade by the introduction of European Medicine and Surgery, and felt more especially alarmed on seeing me called to see some cases among the more wealthy class of the people. They doubtless used their influence with their friends and connections, and perhaps, in too many instances, prevented people from attending, who otherwise might be disposed to come. I have only lately had the opportunity of seeing one of the leading practitioners of the place who called to see me, with a request that I would accept his services in treating the sick at the Hospital; but I soon found him to be such a mass of deceit and imposition, that I could not tolerate him for a moment. He had all the absurd notions of ascribing all diseases to either want of breath, water, or sweat; and in diagnosing a case, he first consulted and determined along with the patient's own opinion, under which of these agents his disease was to be classified. I also ascertained he had the very absurd notion of examining the pulse of each wrist, at three separate parts of the radial artery, supposing that each part had reference to a particular portion of the body.

He trented disease by acupuncture, that is making a small wound in the flesh with a needle or sharp pointed instrument and introducing some nostrum of his own, which of course was a secret: this is a common method of practice throughout China. Chinese doctors generally select one particular class of complaints to the cure of which they propose to devote their exclusive attention; as one of the first questions this Dr. Chang, as he called himself, put to me was "what disease do you trent?" and from my reply, I ascertained that the idea of a general practitioner could hardly be recognised by him as quite orthodox. Chinese Drs. have to undergo no preparatory education to fit them for their profession; they are consequently ignorant of all those branches of science, to the study of which we have to devote so many years; they are consequently ignorant of human anatomy and the appearance of disease on examination of the body after death, the foundations, as it were, upon which the science of Surgery and Medicine are built; they require no special qualification to practice, any man may say he is a Doctor and profess to cure disease. Mostly all broken down scholars, men who have failed at the public examinations, generally adopt this kind of life; and by reading up a few of their works on medicine, which are very numerous, being chiefly treatises and commentaries written to establish a name and found to contain certainly much acute observations and common sense reasoning, but associated at the same time with a vast amount of fictitious absurdities. There is a college of Physicians in Peking, which was originally intended to educate and qualify men for the proper practice of the healing art; but as an institution, it only exists in name. The college is a spacious building in the southern quarter of the Chinese city, and there are some men at the head of it with the rank of a red button, but all the others are no higher than a brass button, nor do those nominally qualified at the place attain to *higher rank*. The low estimation in which doctors are generally held throughout this part of China may fairly be attributed to their ignorance; had they been properly educated in the science of their profession they would be doubtless held in the same honorable estimation they have acquired in the West. Yet, notwithstanding, some have acquired great reputations, and the implicit confidence that is generally reposed in the pretending doctors by the mass of the people is truly wonderful; but there are no people, although apparently so cunning, suspicious and deceitful, so easily deceived and imposed upon as the Chinese. In no part of the world would so many quacks be seen vending their nostrums in the streets or with so many dupes about them. I have noticed one clever fellow during the summer months who took up a permanent position, in a corner of one of the leading streets in the Eastern suburb, not far from the General Hospital; he sat on the ground with a wooden tray before him, on this was arranged a box or two containing pills of a scarlet colour, beside them there was a plate with water, and floating in it were a number of white grubs, the larvæ of some coleopterous insect, or more probably *bots* taken from the back of a Cow; at all events they were white in colour and about one and a half inch in length and half an inch thick. Near the head I noticed two black spots, which I observed were artificial and intended to represent eyes, so as, probably, to prevent the grubs from being recognised. He had a small pile of circulars, neatly printed in Chinese character, setting forth the peculiar power of his pills, which effectually killed the grub, the cause of a great variety of abdominal diseases and which were effectually cured by the removal of these horrid creatures from the stomach. That a great many cures had been effected, was seen by the large number of dried specimens of the grub collected together as trophies of his art. This wonderful remedy was to be obtained for a few cash, a pile of which was also placed on his tray, indicating a great demand. Some quacks profess to extract teeth by the application of a painless medicine—but it would be endless to go through all the variety of them that could be found in the town.

The European medical man will never make way as a physician among the Chinese till he has mastered a knowledge of their medicines, and is able to prescribe in the manner that they are accustomed to. They say that we know nothing of medicine, although we have some good ones, which they consider superior to their own: many have doubtless imagined they were taking samshoo, when drinking a dose of a mixture containing some tinctures of our medicines; our Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom Salts is a medicine they esteem beyond all others, this class of medicines, as prescribed by their Doctors, being a rather hazardous one to encounter.

As Surgeons, however, they have a high opinion of us, and think we can do wonders, especially with eye diseases; but they do not always like to submit to operation, and think that medicine ought to obviate the necessity of the knife,—thus many good cases for operation have left the Hospital, being unwilling to submit themselves to it, and supposing that medicine ought to cure them. Europeans are not altogether unacquainted with Chinese *materia medica*, the investigation of their drugs having been more or less attended to by *various medical men long resident in China.*

It was necessary to close the institution on the 15th of May, owing to the British troops being under orders to evacuate Tientsin for some time previous. In order to prevent disappointment to those living at distant places, I announced at an early date that it was the intention to close the Hospital, and if circumstances admitted, to open a similar one at Taku. Towards the close of the month of April, I reduced the number of patients in Hospital, which had amounted to a much larger number than at previous times, as seen by appendix, by discharging those cases as soon as their illness allowed, and ceasing to admit fresh cases, till finally there were only three patients remaining.

Towards the close of the period, the Hospital was visited by several of the Manchu and Chinese recruits under military instruction by the English troops. They were mostly ailing of slight attacks of fever, or trifling ulcers, they appeared to be as much pleased at being treated by an English doctor and medicine, as being instructed in their military drill by English instructors.

Taking advantage of the sale of military stores, I purchased some blankets, with the view of distributing some to the patients on their leaving the Hospital for their homes, and for use on opening a similar institution at Taku, had the troops continued to be stationed there. Some of these blankets were distributed among the former patients of the Hospital, several of whom hearing that the Hospital was about to be closed, and that some had received small gratuities, came to receive a similar contribution. It was *strange* to find among those who came, some whose circumstances removed them far above paupers; however, none who came from distant parts left the Hospital without a blanket and a small sum, if they were in want of such aid; and all no doubt, inclu ing the strongest opponents, will remember and perhaps are long feel the absence of an institution, which fed an l heale l numbers of their people during a period of seventeen months.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *March*, 1862, from observations taken by a self-registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

March 1862.—Rainy days 4; Snowy 1.

	Max	Min		Max	Min
1	40	33	17	52	42
2	42	34	18	56	46
3	40	34	19	45	43
4	41	33	20	47	42
5	42	32	21	46	40
6	44	33	22	52	40
7	49	35	23	53	43
8	52	40	24	57	46
9	53	44	25	50	45
10	51	35	26	56	46
11	37	30	27	50	40
12	35	29	28	47	37
13	48	30	29	49	37
14	47	33	30	53	42
15	45	32	31	55	42
16	50	40			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max* 55. *Min* 46. Rainy days 13.

To be continued monthly.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows:—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for 3 months*, and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Russell Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Good, stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. D. Thomson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystallized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages Yorkshire Game Patés, Yorkshire Pork Patés. Mackerel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickled Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling theirs are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only sure guard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
18ne-63 Soho Square, London.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

From 1st January 1863; or with earlier possession, if required.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN with Dwelling Rooms above, and a stone Treasury, a large piece of vacant Land around and all well enclosed, bordering upon the Yang-tsze-kiang on the Han-yang side of the Han river.

The locality is a most healthful one, with a pleasing prospect.

Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
Hankow, 7th November, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE possessing large Godown accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

TO LET ON A BUILDING LEASE.

ABOUT Eight maow of LAND, having water frontage to the Yang-tsze, and almost adjoining the British Concession at Hankow.

For particulars, apply to
DAVID REID.
tf Shanghai, 26th December, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.

Under the Patronage of Ship Masters and Merchants.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mina*, Cruize off, and between Gutzlaff and the Amherst Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above Schooners where to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship.*

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, canal ways be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. Drake & Co's Godowns, next door to Messrs. Butler & Co's Shipping Office, Hong-que.

tf 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS,

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

24 10fe-64 30, Cornhill, London, Oct. 25th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. John Penn & Son of Greenwich, the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me th ir Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. Penn & Son will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Whitfield & Kingsmill, *Yew-hun.*

tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instance s with the name of L. & P. forged: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29mn London 19th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.
September 1st 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGREVE WAR ROCKETS AND WARLIKE STORES.

PETER PRITCHARD, (Successor to the late Gen. Sir Wm. Congreve, Bart), manufactures every description of Ammunition.—Musket, Enfield and Pistol Ball cartridges; Portfires, Quill tubes, &c.

Manufacturer to the Honorable East India Company, and principal foreign Governments. Established 1819.

Works—West Ham Abbey, Stratford, Essex, E. Office—14 London Street, City E.C.

Agent in Shanghai—S. Mossman.
25ap—63

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make Purchases of such useful or ornamental, Birds, Animals, and Fish, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting Animal, Bird, or Fish, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

of every description

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
JAMES GYE, *Apothecary.*

The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of Piles, Timber and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining Heard & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.

OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD, *near the Bund.*

tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, Druggists, and Auctioneers.

BREAD AND BISCUITS BAKERS.
NINGPO.

tf May 25, 1861.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.

The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.

my-63 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,

D'Aguilar Street,
HONGKONG.

tf

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 17	Lee Min	B. str.	161	Grange	Kanagawa			Fletcher and Co
.. 17	Manila [H M	str.		Smith				
.. 18	Willamette	Chl. str		Frand				
.. 18	Peerless	A. ship	632	Roberts	Cardiff			Frazar and Co
.. 20	Wandering Wave	A. schr	154	Walsh	London	Feb 2	General	H. Leighton and Co
.. 20	Willy	Bre.schr	210	Hagemann	Hongkong	Jan 27	Rice	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 20	Notos	Ha. bk	406	Petersen	N'castle N.S.W	Dec 27	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Earl of Chester	B. ship	517	Nanevllis	Swatow	Feb 3	Sugar, &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 20	General Michiels	Du. bk	351	Wilde	Nagasaki	.. 14	General	T. Kroes and Co
.. 20	Ophir	B. bark	400	McGregor	Fuchau	Jan 27	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 20	Monarchy	B ship	701	Day	Taiwan	Feb 9	do	Dent and Co
.. 20	Kingman	Ha. bk	202	Meier	Fuchau	.. 1	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	M. of Londondery	B. ship	766	Kinney	do		do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 20	Caroline Coventry	B. ship	858	Overbury	Hongkong	Jan 20	Rice	Lindsay and Co
.. 20	Lord Lyndhurst	B. ship	550		Newcastle	Sept 17	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Fei-ma	B. str.	129	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 20	Esk	B. ship	404	Truscott	Nagasaki			Angel and Co
.. 20	Willem Eggerts	Du. bk	350	Faber				T. Kroes and Co
.. 20	Maria Wilhelmine	Ha bg	318	Niemann				
.. 20	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	475	MacMillan	Ningpo			Fletcher and Co
.. 21	Edgar Ross	Ha bk	400	Binder	Hongkong	Jan 29	Rice	Order
.. 22	Woosung	B. bark	420	Kloman	do	.. 25	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 22	Gazelle	B. schr	221	Wright	Ningpo			A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 22	Mona	B. bark	306	Meffet	Nagasaki	Feb 18	do	Gibb Livingston and Co
.. 23	Julia Ann	B. bark	450	Farr	Fuchau	.. 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Governor General	B. str.	507	Bell	Hankow	.. 13		Dent and Co
.. 23	A Br. and Am. strs							
.. 23	A Rus. Man-of-War							
.. 23	Reindeer [HBRM							
.. 24	Confiance	Fr. bk	298	Bolibo	Toulon	Aug 20	Coals	French Government
.. 24	Maggie Leslie	B. bark	468	Stephen	Newcastle	Sept 27	do	Newberry Elliot
.. 24	Europa	A. ship	840	Ayres	Hongkong	Jan 30	Rice	Russell and Co
.. 24	Friar Tuck	B. ship	662	Tierney	Fuchau	Feb 15	General	Order
.. 24	Sterling	B. bark	309	Hill	do	.. 16	do	Cowie and Co
.. 24	Barlochan	B. bark	227	Stronach	Liverpool	Sept 14	Coals	Gow and Co
.. 24	Laertes	Ha. bk	227	Schmidt	Shields	Aug 6	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Northern Light	B. bark	1380	Corry	Liverpool	May 16	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 24	Colima	Ha. bk	200	Spland	Amoy	Feb 5	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 24	Therese Auguste	Da. bg	163	Benedtsen	Tamsui	.. 9	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	Tynemouth	B. str	1142	Hellyer	Chefoo	.. 20		Russell and Co
.. 24	Annette	B. str.	558	Jones	Ningpo	.. 20		Hogg Brothers
.. 24	Maria	A. str.	207	Hawes	do		do	E. Eaton and Co
.. 25	Burgo-Duckwitz	Bre. bk	327	Mleaagades	Cardiff	Sept 15	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 25	Energie	Bre. bk	280	Meyer	Singapore	Jan 12	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Meta	Bre.sch	250	Henmann	do	.. 5	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 25	Mexicana	B. brig	276	Collens	Amoy	Feb 17	General	Dent and Co
.. 26	Confucius	B. ship	634	Rowse				
.. 26	Fei-ma	B. str	129	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 26	Melrose	B. bark	186	Huelu				
.. 26	Anna	A. str.	73	Blanchard	Hankow	.. 21	do	Howard and Co

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 21	Keang-se	A. str.	547	Simmons	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. 21	Nancy	Ha. bg	163	Petersen	Amoy	Sundries	Master
.. 21	Richard	Da. bk	243		Fuchau	Tea	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Canton	Da. bk	234	Goett	Ningpo	Original	Siemssen and Co
.. 21	Buenavista	A. ship	547	Ayres	Hongkong	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Emma Colvin	B. ship	560	King	Ningpo	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 21	Celestial	B. bark	401	Jones	Fuchau		Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 21	Méhari	Fr. bk	274	Lepretre	Hongkong	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Hydaspes	Fr. str			do		Russell and Co
.. 21	Express	B. str.	290	Castilla	Hankow	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Viola	B. str.	684	Thomson	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 23	Illawarra	Chi. str	166	Forchler			A. Ellissen and Co
.. 23	Pei-ma	B. str.	129	Buckland	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Moses and Co
.. 23	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Hazelwood	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 23	Fanny	A. schr	170	Turner	Kanagawa	Ballast	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 24	Fanny Fern	A. ship	594	Jordan	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Frazar and Co
.. 24	Tordenskiold						
.. 24	Merse	B. ship	629	Moore	Fuchau	Ballast	Gilman and Co
.. 24	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	478	MacMillan	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Fletcher and Co
.. 24	Alma	A. schr	131	Boswell	Tientsin	do	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 24	Egean	B. bark	305	Newton	London	Tea	Dow and Co
.. 24	Antelope	B. str.	263	Gibson	Chinkiang	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 25	KienChan[H I M	str.					
.. 25	Ta-kiang	A. str.	609	Sanford	Hankow	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 25	Carl Ritter	Ha. bg	230	Von Holdt	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Pegasus	Du. bk	310	Mannoeri	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Young Greek	A. bark	466	Taylor	Chefoo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Confucius	B. ship	634	Rowse			
.. 26	Fire Dart	A. str.	867	West	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Argus	B. str.	161	Day	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Moses and Co
.. 26	Albuera	B. ship	774	Lenaek	Fuchau	Ballast	Gilman and Co
.. 26	Vesta	Ha. bg	216	Henings	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co

* With Mails

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aboul Medjid	Jan 23				Jardine, Matheson & Co......		
Acapulco	Jan 24	Br. —	598	Carrington	Jardine, Matheson & Co......		
Aerolite	Feb 19	B. ship	911	Alleyn	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Agnes	Feb 4	B. brig			Johnson and Co		
Alart	Feb 4				Bourjau, Hubener & Co......		
Alfred the Great	Feb 16	B. ship	598	Louttit	Jardine, Matheson & Co......		
Alfred Hawley	Feb 4	B. bark	420	Almond	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Newchwang	cld 27 inst
Amazone	Feb 9	Ha. bg	160	Westaguard	Siemssen and Co............	Amoy	cld 27 inst
Andes	Feb 6	A. bark	459	Spencer	Howard and Co		
Anglo Indian	Feb 9	B. ship	443		Jardine, Matheson and Co....	Fuchau	Early
Anna	Feb 16	Old. bk	262	Chulken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Anna	Feb 26	A. str.	73	Blanchard	Howard and Co		
Annette	Feb 24	B. str	558	Jones	Hogg Brothers..............		
Areta	Feb 7	B. ship	678	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Ariel	Feb 5	B. bark	365	Calam	A. Ellissen and Co..........		
Ark		A. ship	750	Huntington	Augustine Heard and Co......	Kiukiang	cld 7 inst
Arracan	Jan 17	A. ship	810	Hathaway	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Arratoon Apcar	Feb 5	B. str.	938	de Smidt	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	Hongkong	cld 27 inst
Berdinhka	Feb 12	B. bark	250	Bray	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Bhering	Dec 10	A. bark	376	Morse	Augustine Heard and Co......	New York	cld 25 inst
Black Prince	Dec 18	A. ship	1061	Chase	Russell and Co	Hongkong	Early
Broadwater	Jan 14	B. ship	571	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	63	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Burgo-Duckwitz	Feb 25	Bre. bk	327	Miesagades	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Caldera	Jan 5	B. ship	730	Jervis	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Liverpool	Early
Camden	Feb 3	A. bark	690	Mudgett	Russell and Co		
Capella	Feb 10	Bre. bk	310	Timm	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Capri-lani	Jan 31	B. ship	524	Shull	A. Ellissen and Co..........		
Carl Beijer	Feb 14	Swe bk	281	Halthin	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	C'foo, N'chwan	Imdt.
Carlotta	Jan 14	A. bark	600	Kasler	Blain, Tate and Co..........	Liverpool	Early
Carnbbean	Feb 4	B. ship		Winchester			
Caroline Coventry	Feb 20	B. ship	888	Overbury	Lindsay and Co		
Castleton	Feb 9	B. ship	499	Marguaud	Blain, Tate and Co..........		
Cathay	Feb 1	B. bark	269	Gibbon	Siemssen and Co............	Fuchau	cld 14 inst
China	Feb 14	B. ship	221	Grieff	Order		
Citadelle	Feb 7	Ha. bg	195	Hermann	Siemssen and Co............	Amoy	cld 27 inst
City of Aberdeen	Jan 6	B. ship	552	Taylor	Augustine Heard and Co		
Clara	Jan 31	B. bark	240	Myer	Siemssen and Co............		
Cleveland	Feb 17	B. ship	466	Robinson	Gilman and Co		
Colima	Feb 24	Ha. bk	200	Spland	Fletcher and Co		
Comet	Feb 19	B. bark	336	Wright	Blain, Tate and Co..........		
Concurrent	Jan 31	Da. bk	235	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taku	Early
Confiance	Feb 24	Fr. bk	398	Bollbo	French Government		
Confucius	Feb 16	Chi. str		Lynch			
Congo	Feb 5	Ha. bk	335	Christianson	A. R. Tilby and Co..........		
Congo	Feb 15	Ha. bk	230	Dinse	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Cosmopolite	Feb 18	B. str.	559	McQueen	Dent and Co	Hankow	Early
Coulnakyle	Feb 7	B. ship	610	Morrison	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Curlew	Feb 18	A. brig	227	Chapman	Frazar and Co..............	Chefoo	cld 26 inst
Cyclone	Jan 14	B. ship	596	Hossack	Jardine, Matheson and Co....	Liverpool	
Diana	Feb 10	B. bark	223	Joel	Dow and Co................		
Dolphin	Feb 19	B. bark	396	Wilhers	Wheelock and Co............		
Dolphyn	Jan 20	Du. bg	260	Gollards	Siemssen and Co............		
Dom Pedro II.	Jan 31	A. bark	258	Lewis	Augustine Heard and Co......	Taku	Early
Duck	Nov 1	B. schr	153	Aitken	A. Ellissen and Co..........		
Dunmore	Feb 2	B. bark	439	Robertson	Dow and Co................		
E. F. Mason	Feb 7	A. bark	582	Luce	H. Leighton and Co..........		
Earlochan	Feb 24	B. bark	227	Stronach	Dow and Co................		
Earl of Chester	Feb 20	B. ship	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Eclipse	Feb 14	A. schr		Camman	A. R. Tilby and Co..........		
Edgar Ross	Feb 21	Ha. bk	400	Binder	Order		
Edith	Jan 31	B. bark	400	Prynu	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Newchwang	Early
Eleanor	Feb 6	B. bark	275		A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Newchwang	cld 26 inst
Elfin	Jan 1	B. str.	79	Purcell	Collier and Lambert		
Emma	Jan 29						
Emma	Feb 15	Ha. sch	197	Binje	Order		
Emperor	Jan 31	B. bark	387	Burmanu	Wheelock and Co		
Emperor	Feb 7	B. schr	106	Tod	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co......		
Energie	Feb 25	Bre. bk	250	Meyer	Siemssen and Co............		
E-Shun	Jan 29	B. schr	288	Lowe	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Esk	Feb 20	B. ship	404	Truscott	Angel and Co..............		
Ettrick	Feb 5	B. bark	309	Clark	Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Europa	Feb 24	A. ship	840	Ayres	Russell and Co		
Pei-ma	Feb 26	B. str.	129	Buckland	Moses and Co..............	Ningpo	cld 27 inst
Ferozepore	Feb 3	B. ship	496	Ranken	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Fire Cracker	Feb 17	A. str	1040	Pendleton	Lindsay and Co		
Forest Belle	Feb 1	A bark	370	Percival	Frazar and Co..............	Fuchau	cld 27 inst
Frederick VII.	Jan 31	Ha. sh	411	Hoyer	Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
Friar Tuck	Feb 24	B. ship	662	Tierney	Order		
G. C. Love	Feb 11	B bark	143	Fox	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Newchwang	cld 26 inst
G. H. Wappaus	Feb 9	Ha. bk	301	Kammann	A. Ellissen and Co..........		
Gazelle	Jan 21	Da. bk	226	Johannson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Gazelle	Feb 22	B schr	221	Wright	A. R. Tilby and Co..........		
General Michiels	Feb 20	Du. bk	381	Wilde	T. Kroes and Co............		
General Morgan	Feb 12	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co..............	Newchwang	2d prox
George Heinrich	Feb 10				Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
George & Henry	Feb 1	Ha. bk	330	Peters	Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
George Sand	Feb 4	Ha. bk	266	Patricius	Russell and Co		
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	466		Harkort and Co		
Gerard	Feb 14	B. str		Quirk	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	Hankow	Early
Gharra	Feb 9	B. bark	501	Koeing	Dent and Co		
Governor General	Feb 23	B. str	507	Hell	Dent and Co	Hankow	To-day
Greta	Feb 9	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	cld 27 inst
Hanan	Feb 16	Ha. sch	220	Schraser	Siemssen and Co............		
Halton Castle	Feb 1	B. bark	477	Scott	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Herman & Theodor	Feb 5	Ha. bg	230	Ercken	Harkort and Co	Amoy	Early
Hermine	Feb 2	Fr. sch	200	Hachet	Eugene Fajard and Co	Hankow	Early
Hertha	Feb 8	Ha. bk	266	Futein	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	cld 27 inst
Hound	Feb 10	A. ship	713	Nasu	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Heversham	Jan 31	B. bark	500	Pearce	H. Fogg and Co	Hongkong	cld 25 inst
Huntress	Feb 5	A. bark	383	Whelden	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Imina Brons	Feb 16	Han. bk	450	Muller	Siemssen and Co............		
Island Queen	Dec 21	B. str	129	Sutherland	F. R. Gamwell	Tientsin	Imdt.
Jack Frost	Feb 9	A. ship	900	Emery	Dent and Co		
James Miller	Feb 16	A. schr	471	Carbonett	Frazar and Co..............	Fuchau	Early
Japan	Jan 29	Ru. sch	255	Keferstein	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 27 inst
Jeanne & Joseph	Feb 12	Fr. bg	156	Croatze	T. Kroes and Co............	Tientsin	Early
Jeddo	Feb 12	B. str	449	Wright	Dallas, Pearson and Co	K'gawa, N'saki	cld 26 inst
Johanna	Jan 20	Du. bk	540	Swermer	Siemssen and Co............		
Johanna Frederika	Feb 12	Du. sch	182	Collenteur	Siemssen and Co............	Nagasaki	Early
John & Mary	Feb 9	B. bark	210	Kemp	A. R. Tilby and Co..........		
John T. Wright	Feb 16	A. str.	360	Bennett	Howard and Co	Hankow	5th prox
Julia Ann	Feb 23	B. bark	431	Farr	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Julia G. Tyler	Jan 31	A. ship	841	Cooper	Frazar and Co..............		
Julien Edouard	Feb 11	B. ship	431	Kirk	P. F. Cama and Co..........		
Kaffer Chief	Nov 16	B. brig		Harper	R. Brown..................		
Kingfisher	Jan 23	A. ship	1286	Freeman	Master....................		
Kingman	Feb 20	Ha. bk	202	Meter	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kitty Simpson	Feb 2	A. ship	696	Mayo	Frazar and Co..............	Fuchau	cld 26 inst
Kiukiang	Feb 4	B. brig	110	Voigtuardsent	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	cld 27 inst
Lady Elizabeth	Feb 2	B. bark	467	Hutton	A. Ellissen and Co..........		
Laertes	Feb 24	Ha. bk	227	Schmidt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
La Monette	Feb 9				Siemssen and Co............		
Lee Min	Feb 17	B. str.	181	Grange	Fletcher and Co............	Yokohama	cld 24 inst
Leichhardt	Jan 29	B. ship	550	Clark	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	Early
Lillie	Feb 6	A. bark	570	Knowles	Russell and Co		
Lord Lyndhurst	Feb 20	B. ship	550	Abbatt	Augustine Heard & Co		
Louisa	Dec 17	A. str.	80	Pearson	Master....................		
Louise Kohm	Feb 1	Ha. bk	421	Gahda	Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
Luchow	Feb 16	Han. bk	183	Schwinn	G. Kunst..................	Fuchau	Early
M. of Londondery	Feb 20	B. ship	766	Kinney	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Madeira	Feb 6	Ha. bg	280	Kohl	Johnson and Co		
Madras	Dec 6	A. ship	1680	Lewers	Howard and Co		
Maggie Leslie	Feb 24	B. bark	448	Stephon	Newberry Elliot............		
Mainlust	Feb 10	Ha. bg	196	Petersen	Siemssen and Co............		
Malvine	Feb 5	Du. sch	200	Hoogerwert	Wm. Pustau and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Martaban	Feb 1	B. ship	781	Hephurn	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	London	Early
Maria	Feb 8	Da. bk	304	Ingerman	Dow and Co................		
Maria	Feb 24	A. str.	207	Hawes	E. Eaton and Co............	Ningpo	To-day
Maria Lucy	Jan 17	Ha. bk	305	Diederichsen	Siemssen and Co............	Hongkong	cld 10 inst
Maria Philipine	Feb 10	Ha. sch	126	Fry	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Maria Wilhelmine	Feb 20	Ha. bg	218	Niemann			
Martha Theresa	Feb 12	Du. bk	240	Visser	T. Kroes and Co............	Nagasaki	Early
Mary & Louisa	Feb 16	A. bark	497	Jones	Thos. Hunt and Co..........	Nagasaki	To-day
Meander	Feb 16	B. bark	377	Harvey	A. Ellissen and Co..........		
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594	Miller	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Melita	May 19	A. schr	134	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Melrose	Feb 26	B. bark	286	Huslu			
Meta	Feb 15	Bre. sch	250	Henmann	Bourjau, Bubener and Co		
Meteor	Jan 16	B. str.		McCaslin			
Mexicana	Feb 25	B. brig	267	Collens	Dent and Co		
Mona	Feb 22	B. bark	366	Meffet	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	Taku	Early
Monarchy	Feb 20	B. ship	701	Day	Dent and Co		
Moneka	Jan 31	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazar and Co..............	Newchwang	5th prox
Morning Star	Jan 14	B. ship	562	Johnston	Frazar and Co..............	Fuchau	Imdt.
Munster	Feb 4		295	Arulds	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 28 inst
Nelly Merrill	Feb 14	A. schr	297	Staples	Thos. Hunt and Co..........		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	513	Spence	Harbor Master..............		
Niemen	Feb 9	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Dallas, Pearson and Co......	Hankow	Early
Northern Light	Feb 24	B. bark	1350	Corry	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Notos	Feb 20	Ha. bk	406	Petersen	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Ocean Eagle	Feb 17	A. ship	600		Order		
Ophir	Feb 20	B. bark	400	McGregor	A. R. Tilby and Co..........		
Oriental	Feb 11						
Orinoco	Feb 16	Ha bk	200	Krulls	Siemssen and Co............		
P. Clinton	Jan 29	A. schr		Bragdon	Order		
Pacific	Feb 5	A. bark	480	Morse	Wetmore, Cryder and Co......		
Panama	Feb 1	A. ship	1000				
Payson	Feb 2	A. str.	47	Cartwright	Wheelock and Co		
Peerless	Feb 18	A. ship	632	Roberts	Frazar and Co..............		
Phantom	Apr 25	A. schr	38	Godfrey	Frazar and Co..............		
Phillip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman	H. Fogg and Co............		
Polly	Feb 9	B. bark	362	Jack	Order		
Pons Ælii	Sept 18	B. bark	427	Archibald	Rothwell, Love and Co		
Po-Yang	Feb 19	A. str.	827	Briggs	Olyphant and Co............		
Prince of Wale	Feb 8	B. schr	238	Cowan	Dow and Co................		
Rheine	Feb 16	Ha. bk	380	Appil	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rhine	Feb 9	B. ship	608	Little	Dow and Co................		
Ringleader	Jan 27	A. ship	800	White	Olyphant and Co............	Hongkong	cld 27 inst
Rolla	Feb 5	B. brig	147	Dum	Edward Byrne..............		
St. Louis	Dec 18	B. bark	551	Gardner	Russell and Co		
St. Theodosius	Jan 10	Rus. st.	312	Stentoos	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Samuel Stoddard	June 12	store sh	434	MacKay	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Sarah	Feb 17	B. str.	160	Gardyne	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Ningpo, F'chau	2d prox
Shantung	Feb. 7	A. str	363	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow	Early
Silas Greenman	Jan 12	A ship		Webber	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Snipe	Opium	Hulk			Moses and Co		
Sophia	Feb 16	A. bark	247	Jacobs	Jos. D. Crokett		
Sophie	Feb 7	Ha. bg	225	Marten	Siemssen and Co............	Amoy	cld 28 inst
Star of Peace	Jan 19	B. bark	299	Eames	Chapman, King and Co......	Sydney	3d prox
Sterling	Feb 24	B. bark	309	Hill	Cowie and Co		
Surprise	Feb 9	A. str	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co		
Taly-wah	Feb 19	A. str.		Lovett			
Tcherneya	Feb 16	B ship	1022	Ducret	Harkort and Co	Calcutta	
Tilames	Jan 17	B ship	659	Andrews	Dent and Co		
Theo. Dill	Jan 12	Swe. bk	434	Starck	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	cld 16 inst
Therese Auguste	Feb 24	Da. bg	163	Benedtsen	Siemssen and Co............		
Thessalia	Feb 9	B. bri.	221	Herison	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Titan Tug	Aug 12	B. str.		Wood	W. R. Adamson and Co......		
Tordenskiold	Feb 6	Da. sch		Lund	Harkort and Co		
Torpado	Feb 9	B ship	1100		Order		
Trave	Feb 5	B. bark	450	Holzenberg	Blain, Tate and Co..........		
Trimountain	Feb 5	A. ship	1032	Liverpool	Frazar and Co..............		
Troy	Feb 5						
Truro	Feb 5						
Tudor	Feb 1	B ship	972	Mann	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Tynemouth	Feb 24	B. str.	1142	Hellyer	Russell and Co	Hongkong	2d prox
Una	Feb 8	B. brig	234	Putt	Johnson and Co		
Valetta	Feb 2	A. bark	175	Dawes	Frazar and Co..............	Newchwang	Early
Van der Palm	Jan 27	Du. bk	457	Van Kalwyk	Wetmore, Cryder and Co......		
Vanguard	Feb 3	B. ship	636	Scott	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Velox	Feb 9	B. ship	571		Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Verbena	Feb 10	B. bark	466	Cadenhead	A. Ellissen and Co..........		
Wandering Wave	Feb 20	A. schr	154	Walsh	H. Leighton and Co	Newchwang	Early
Washington		A. str.	87	Atwell	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Waterwitch	Feb 5	B bark	236	Norris	Lindsay and Co		
Wave	Jan 31	B bark	430	Henderson	Order		
West Australian	Feb 5	B. ship	599	Downie	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Wilhelm	Feb 18	Pru b.	166	Ietrichsen	G. Kunst..................	Hongkong	cld 25 inst
Willem Eggerts	Feb 20	Du. bg	330	Faber	T. Kroes and Co............	Newchwang	Early
William the Fourth	Dec 29	B. str.	77	Robertson	A. Ellissen and Co..........		
Willy	Feb 24	Bre. sch	240	Hagemann	Bourjau, Hubener & Co......		
Woosung	Feb 22	B. bark	420	Kisman	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		

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